WATER GYAN

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CLEAN WATER

AN IIT MADRAS INITIATIVE

Newsletter Edition

04

2026

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INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CLEAN WATER

FROM THE CEO'S DESK

As the year 2026 unfolds, we are filled with a deep sense of purpose and pride in the work that the ICCW community continues to deliver — work that is not merely technical in nature, but profoundly human at its core.

This edition of Water Gyan captures the breadth and depth of what we stand for. From the rejuvenation of Manapakkam Lake — where a scientifically planned intervention has extended water availability from two months to nearly five, and transformed single-crop farmers into double-crop farmers — to the rigorous baseline assessments undertaken at Anandur and Chinnakamachipatti Lakes in Uthangarai, our projects continue to demonstrate that evidence-based action creates lasting, measurable change. These are not just engineering achievements. They are stories of restored livelihoods, recharged aquifers, and communities that now have reason for hope.

Our work with industries this quarter reflects the growing recognition that water stewardship is not a compliance obligation — it is a business imperative and a moral responsibility. Whether it is our comprehensive water audits at Wipro's campuses in Chennai and Bengaluru , our assessment of the water distribution network at Divyasree Omega, or our interventions in water-intensive sectors like textiles in Punjab, ICCW is helping organisations move from reactive water management to proactive, data-driven resilience. Our water budget tool, now applied at the village level in Telangana, is proving that what gets measured truly does get managed.

Our scientists have made progress embodying ICCW's belief that cutting-edge science must be deployable at the last mile:

- *A laboratory PFAS detection kit — delivering results in just 20 minutes*

FROM THE CEO'S DESK

- *A paper-based arsenic sensing device, designed specifically for remote and resource-limited settings*
- *Resource recovery and valorisation of industrial effluents saving energy, water and money, while reducing sludge generation*
- *Enhancing water use efficiency in textile industry*
- *In Punjab, in partnership with Hydromaterials, we are extending AMRIT technology for uranium removal to serve nearly 3,740 residents across three villages, addressing a contamination crisis that demands both scientific precision and urgent humanitarian action.*

This quarter also reinforced something close to our heart; that lasting water security is inseparable from community ownership. In Purulia, our work in Dorodih, Kuchung, and Asanbani villages went beyond installing borewells and recharge structures — we invested in awareness, in conversations, in building local understanding. That investment will outlast any infrastructure we put in the ground.

And of course, the future matters. Watching the young students at our Catalyst Summer Camp take ownership of water conservation ideas, and seeing college students at Stella Maris bridge science and real-world practice through our Hydro Informatics programme, reminds me that the movement we are building extends well beyond our own walls.

Water is life. At ICCW, we remain committed to making that life secure, equitable, and sustainable — one rigorous intervention, one empowered community, one informed mind at a time.

NANDAKUMAR E

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CLEAN WATER, IIT MADRAS

MANAPAKKAM LAKE REJUVENATION: EVIDENCE-BASED REJUVENATION, MEASURABLE IMPACT

A DRYING LAKE REBORN INTO A YEAR-ROUND LIFELINE FOR FARMERS AND GROUNDWATER

The rejuvenation of Manapakkam Lake in Chengalpattu district stands as a compelling example of how scientifically planned interventions can restore traditional water systems and transform rural livelihoods. Through a combination of desilting, structural repairs, feeder channel restoration, and ecological enhancements, the lake's storage capacity and water retention period have significantly improved, extending water availability from 2–3 months to 4–5 months.

This has led to measurable improvements in groundwater levels, increased well yields, and a clear shift from single to double cropping among farmers. With over 96% of the community reporting positive impacts, the project demonstrates a strong linkage between lake rejuvenation, groundwater recharge, agricultural productivity, and socio-economic well-being, highlighting its potential as a scalable model for sustainable water management across similar regions.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT FOR LAKE REJUVENATION

Anandur & Chinnakamachipatti Lakes, Uthangarai Block — A scientific approach to sustainable water restoration

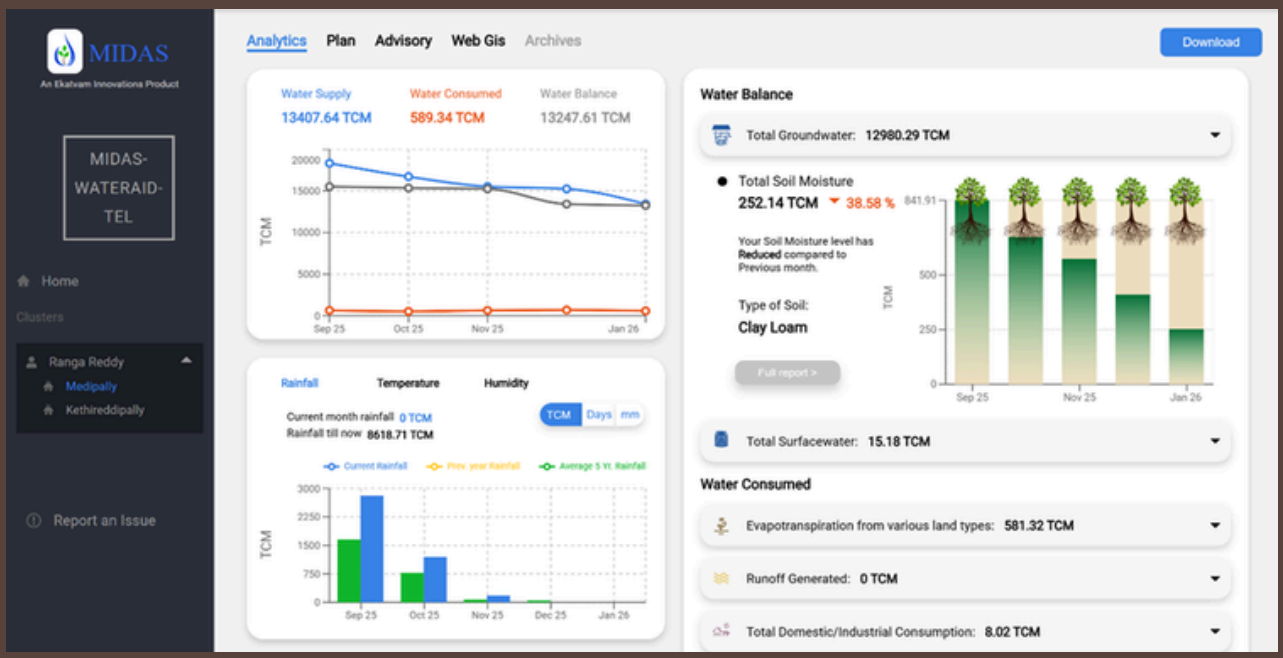
Two lakes in Uthangarai viz., Anandur and Chinnakamachipatti have gradually lost their ability to store water, recharge groundwater, and sustain farming livelihoods. Before initiating restoration, ICCW, IIT Madras, in partnership with Titan Company Limited, established a strong scientific baseline to guide effective interventions.

A survey of 154 farmers across five villages revealed declining crop yields, reduced incomes, and falling groundwater levels since 2015. Advanced geophysical investigations mapped subsurface conditions up to 150 m depth, identifying key recharge zones and constraints. The study revealed that high infiltration in Chinnakamachipatti largely results from lateral seepage, not effective aquifer recharge.

At Anandur, siltation has significantly reduced storage capacity and weakened natural recharge pathways. Water quality analysis indicated high hardness levels across groundwater sources, requiring parallel planning for treatment solutions. The assessment recommends desilting, feeder channel restoration, sluice rehabilitation, bund strengthening, and targeted recharge interventions. This baseline establishes measurable benchmarks for tracking hydrological, agricultural, and socio-economic improvements. With strong community support and scientific clarity, the lakes are now ready for restoration through evidence-based interventions.

WATER BUDGET TOOL - WATER INTELLIGENCE FOR A RESILIENT FUTURE

Water budgeting provides a clear and scientific understanding of how much water is available, how it is used, and where gaps exist across seasons. In regions dependent on groundwater and variable rainfall, it becomes a critical tool to balance supply from rainfall and aquifers with sector-wise demand such as irrigation and drinking water. By identifying seasonal deficits in advance, it supports better crop planning, efficient water use, and targeted recharge interventions. More importantly, it strengthens community awareness and enables informed decision-making, shifting water management from reactive responses to planned, sustainable action.



MEASURE. MANAGE. MULTIPLY YOUR WATER SECURITY

In Ranga Reddy District, Telangana, this approach was applied at the village level to assess water availability and demand across seasons. The study quantified groundwater resources, rainfall contribution, and irrigation needs, clearly identifying periods of water stress and potential shortages. The case demonstrates how water budgeting can transform uncertainty into clarity—building resilience, improving livelihoods, and creating a strong foundation for long-term water security.

FROM ASSESSMENT TO ACTION: ENABLING SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT ACROSS SECTORS

At the **MRF Medak & APL** facilities, ICCW carried out a water audit along with hydrology and hydrogeology studies, the work focused on understanding water availability, current reuse, losses, and dependence on external sources. And strengthen existing rainwater harvesting (RWH) ponds and reuse systems.

DID YOU KNOW ?

- A combined water audit + hydrogeology study helps industries improve both water use efficiency and source sustainability
- Optimising existing RWH systems can improve utilisation by 10–20%

WITH ICCW, EVERY DROP IS MEASURED, MANAGED, AND SAVED.

By linking the water audit with rainfall, runoff, recharge, and subsurface investigations, ICCW developed a clearer picture of how water moves through the site and how existing systems can perform better. Field activities included physical walkthroughs, water quality checks, flow measurements, subsurface scanning, VES surveys, pump tests, and recharge efficiency evaluation.

These insights helped assess aquifer behaviour, system performance, and opportunities to improve water conservation and utilisation, supporting reduced reliance on external water sources and stronger long-term sustainability.

ENHANCING WATER QUALITY & DISTRIBUTION PERFORMANCE

Denali Management Services Pvt. Ltd. – Hyderabad

At the Divyasree Omega campus, ICCW conducted a focused 3-day water audit and quality incident analysis to improve the performance of the water distribution network and reuse systems. The study was triggered to understand quality variations and strengthen system reliability across the campus.

The assessment involved tracing the water network end-to-end, identifying critical points influencing quality, and evaluating how treated water is stored, distributed, and reused. Detailed sampling, field validation, and system walkthroughs helped pinpoint gaps affecting consistency and performance.

In parallel, ICCW reviewed existing water management practices against green building and reuse standards, identifying best practices and areas for improvement aligned with water use efficiency (WUE), recycling, and sustainability benchmarks.

The study provided actionable insights to enhance distribution integrity, reuse effectiveness, and water quality reliability, enabling the campus to move toward more robust and compliant water management systems.

> **A well-developed water balance is the first step toward measurable freshwater reduction**

DRIVING WATER EFFICIENCY AT WIPRO CAMPUSES – CHENNAI & KODATHI

At Wipro's Chennai (CDC5) and Kodathi campuses, ICCW conducted a comprehensive water audit with a primary focus on developing accurate water balance models to support sustainability reporting and track progress toward annual freshwater reduction goals.

The study enabled a clear understanding of water inflows, consumption across utilities (domestic, HVAC, landscaping), reuse streams, and system losses. By reconciling data and validating on-ground conditions, ICCW established a reliable and defensible water balance, forming the foundation for monitoring performance and decision-making.
This approach helped identify inefficiencies, unaccounted losses, and opportunities for improving reuse, supporting Wipro in aligning its operations with internal sustainability targets and ESG commitments.

The outcomes are directly contributing to structured tracking of freshwater consumption, improved water use efficiency (WUE), and strategic planning for year-on-year reduction in freshwater dependency.

STRENGTHENING SOURCE SUSTAINABILITY – COMMUNITY PROJECT, PURULIA

As part of the continued efforts in Purulia, ICCW focused on ensuring long-term source sustainability through scientifically designed interventions across Dorodih, Kuchung, and Asanbani villages.

A key initiative included the installation of a new borewell at Dorodih, identified based on detailed groundwater assessments to ensure reliable and improved source yield for safe drinking water supply.

In parallel, ICCW designed and initiated recharge wells across all three villages, with capacities and configurations tailored to local hydrogeological conditions to enhance groundwater replenishment.

The work was supported by a comprehensive groundwater study, including assessment of aquifer characteristics, recharge potential, and source behaviour before implementing new interventions. This ensured that both borewell and recharge structures are scientifically aligned with local conditions and sustainable in the long term.

Equally important was community engagement, where ICCW conducted interactions and awareness sessions on water conservation and safe water practices, along with water quality testing demonstrations to build local understanding and ownership.

These efforts collectively strengthen the foundation for sustainable water access, ensuring that both supply and source are secured for the future.

DID YOU KNOW ?

- Scientifically designed recharge wells can significantly improve groundwater availability over time

- Proper source assessment before borewell installation improves yield reliability and sustainability

FROM WASTE TO VALUE: POLYMERIC SLUDGE VALORIZATION

An industrial facility was facing a significant operational challenge due to the generation of large volumes of polymeric sludge. Managing this sludge required the use of substantial quantities of chemicals, along with high disposal costs, making the process both resource-intensive and expensive.

To address this issue, ICCW has initiated an intervention focused on the valorization of polymeric sludge aimed at reducing dependency on chemicals and minimizing the burden of sludge disposal.

The approach is centered on transforming sludge management from a cost-intensive process into a more efficient and sustainable system, by exploring pathways to reduce sludge volume and improve overall handling.

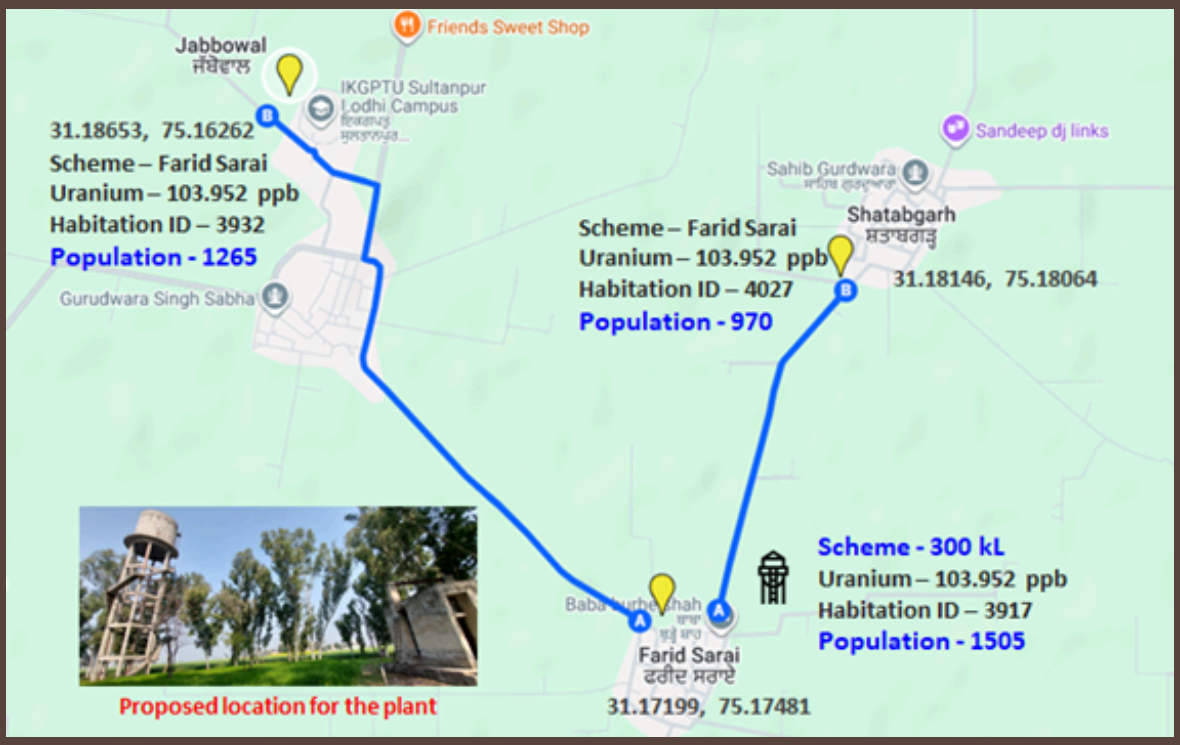
This ongoing effort reflects ICCW's focus on enabling industries to move toward more sustainable and resource-efficient water and waste management practices.

ENHANCING WATER USE EFFICIENCY IN TEXTILE PROCESSING

Textile Association, Punjab, has taken a proactive step towards responsible water stewardship by partnering with ICCW to drive water efficiency across its processing operations. With multiple units spanning scouring, mercerizing, bleaching, dyeing, and finishing, the facility presents a significant opportunity to embed sustainable water practices at every stage of the textile value chain.

ICCW's technical intervention is uncovering actionable opportunities to reduce consumption, improve efficiency, and set a benchmark for responsible water management in the sector. The programme takes a stage-by-stage approach to identifying where water can be used more intelligently. By closely assessing water use within each unit, the effort aims to improve overall efficiency and support more responsible water management practices within the facility. This partnership reflects ICCW's approach to working with industries to optimize resource use and move towards more sustainable operations, particularly in water-intensive sectors like textiles and commitment to operational excellence and long-term environmental responsibility.

ADDRESSING URANIUM CONTAMINATION: SAFE WATER SOLUTIONS IN PUNJAB



ICCW is advancing its efforts to address groundwater contamination through a water treatment initiative at Farid Sarai, Sultanpur Lodhi Block, Kapurthala district, Punjab.

The project responds to a critical public health concern, with uranium levels recorded at 103.92 ppb, which is more than three times the permissible limit.

Building on earlier successful pilots, including the implementation at Ranbirpura, ICCW will deploy the AMRIT uranium removal technology developed at IIT Madras. This technology is designed to selectively remove uranium while retaining essential minerals in the treated water.

SCHEME DETAILS

Location: Farid Sarai, Sultanpur Lodhi Block, Kapurthala Division

Contamination Level: 103.92 ppb uranium

Proposed Capacity: 300 kLD treatment plant

Coverage: 3,740 residents across three villages

Technology: IoT-enabled monitoring for real-time water quality and system performance

The implementation will also include baseline socio-economic surveys supported by the Patiala Foundation, along with stakeholder consultations to ensure local participation and ownership.

By integrating advanced materials chemistry with Information-Education-Communication (IEC) activities, ICCW aims to deliver a sustainable and replicable model for providing uranium-free water in affected regions.

RAPID PFAS DETECTION: ACCELERATING SOLUTIONS FOR FOREVER CHEMICALS

ADVANCING LABORATORY PRECISION WITH SPEED AND SCIENTIFIC CLARITY

ICCW has achieved a significant milestone in environmental monitoring with the development of a specialized laboratory PFAS testing kit. As global concern grows over “forever chemicals,” this kit provides researchers with a critical tool for the rapid quantification of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS).

Designed specifically for laboratory environments, the kit uses a spectrophotometric method to deliver results in just 20 minutes. With a Limit of Detection (LOD) of 50 ppb, it provides the precision required for quick lab testing while supporting the development and validation of PFAS treatment methods.

The system is fully integrated for digital data collection, enabling accurate measurement and seamless record-keeping for long-term studies.

The kit is currently undergoing rigorous field testing to ensure reliability across diverse water matrices. While it already supports ongoing research at ICCW, it is also planned for commercialization, with the potential to scale sustainable water management and strengthen public health protection.

Key Technical Specifications:

Methodology: Spectrophotometric Analysis

Testing Time: 20 minutes

Limit of Detection (LOD): 50 ppb

Data Integration: Digital collection system

Future Roadmap: Advanced concentration modules under development to further enhance LOD

PRECISION AT YOUR FINGERTIPS: REVOLUTIONIZING ARSENIC SENSING

ICCW is advancing affordable environmental monitoring through the development of a digital “drop and sense” arsenic detection device.

This innovation is based on paper-based microfluidic strips integrated with fluorescent quantum clusters, which act as sensing elements. These clusters produce a selective and concentration-dependent fluorescence response when exposed to arsenic, enabling sensitive quantification.

The results are designed to be captured and analyzed digitally, eliminating the need for bulky and expensive laboratory equipment.

KEY FEATURES

Sensing Mechanism: Fluorescent quantum clusters providing high selectivity for arsenic

Platform: Low-cost, patterned paper substrates.

Architecture: Optimized microfluidic flow for "drop and sense" simplicity.

Operational Readiness: Currently undergoing lab studies to ensure robustness across variable water chemistries. A digital device is under development.

The system is currently undergoing laboratory studies to ensure performance across varying water chemistries, with a digital device under development.

This digital sensing tool represents a significant shift toward proactive water management. By providing an affordable and deployable solution for large-scale screening, ICCW is ensuring that even the most remote communities can establish a scientific baseline for water safety and long-term security.

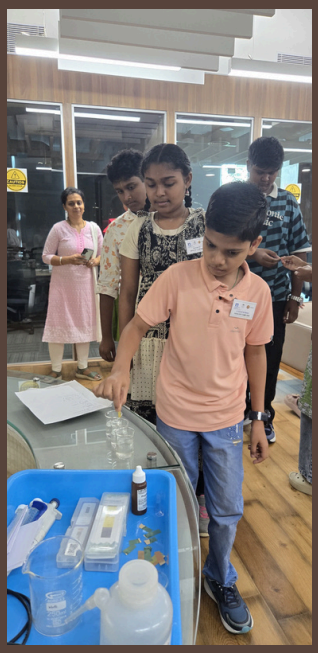
WORLD WATER DAY 2026: RAISING AWARENESS ON WATER & GENDER

World Water Day 2026 was celebrated at IIT Madras Research Park in collaboration with IDREA and indePenn, bringing together diverse voices around the theme “Water & Gender.” The event highlighted the important connection between water access and gender equality, emphasizing that equitable water management plays a key role in building inclusive communities.

The celebration featured an engaging talk session, encouraging meaningful discussions and perspectives, followed by a pledge board signing and badge distribution. These activities reinforced a collective commitment towards responsible water use and advancing a more equitable and water-secure future.

CATALYST SUMMER CAMP: NURTURING FUTURE-READY YOUNG MINDS

ICCW organized a 2.5-day Catalyst Summer Camp from March 26–28, 2026, in collaboration with Skill Boost Academy at IIT Madras Research Park, bringing together students from Grades 7–9 for an engaging and immersive learning experience.Designed to go beyond textbooks, the program focused on building critical thinking, problem-solving, teamwork, and communication skills through a series of interactive sessions and hands-on activities. Students were introduced to real-world water conservation initiatives, helping them connect classroom concepts with practical applications.



A key highlight of the camp was the inclusion of basic fabrication and activity-based learning, where students actively participated in creating and experimenting, making the learning process both enjoyable and impactful.

The camp also featured student presentations, enabling participants to confidently express their ideas and strengthen their communication skills, along with personalized feedback and guidance.

Throughout the program, students showed great enthusiasm, curiosity, and active participation. They not only gained valuable skills but also thoroughly enjoyed the experience, making it a meaningful and memorable learning journey. The initiative reflects ICCW's continued commitment to nurturing confident, responsible, and future-ready individuals.

Impact

We conducted a pre and post-camp assessment to track real change — after just one Catalyst Summer Camp, students showed meaningful improvement across all five domains of water literacy, with 15 out of 17 behaviours shifting positively, turning campers into confident water conservation advocates who are now inspiring change in their own homes and communities.

STRENGTHENING STUDENT SKILLS IN WATER & HYDRO INFORMATICS

A Capacity Building Program on “Water & Hydro Informatics – Bridging Science, Technology & Sustainability” was conducted by ICCW at Stella Maris College from November 26 to December 9, 2025.The program brought together college students for an engaging learning experience that combined scientific concepts with practical applications. Participants worked in five teams on thematic projects, applying their learnings to real-world water-related challenges and submitting detailed project reports.

IMPACT

We conducted a pre and post-course assessment for our Certificate Course on Water and Hydroinformatics — across 25 participants, knowledge scores rose by 42% on average, not a single participant was rated poor by the end of the course, and more than half have already begun practising water conservation in their daily lives, with 83% reporting a meaningful shift in how they understand and feel about water.

The valedictory session, held on March 13, marked the successful completion of the program, with certificates distributed to the students in recognition of their efforts and achievements. An impact assessment was also carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and its learning outcomes. The initiative was well received by both students and the institution, with strong interest expressed in continuing such collaborative programs in the future. Through this effort, ICCW further strengthened its commitment to building knowledge, skills, and awareness among young learners in the field of water and sustainability.

BLOG SPOT

BLOG BY MR.GIRIDARAN S - Water Resource Analyst, ICCW

I recently had the opportunity to be part of a social impact assessment following the lake rejuvenation work carried out by Titan Ltd at Manapakkam Lake, in a quiet village tucked away in Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu. From the moment I arrived, the place felt untouched by the rush of urban life—a serene, green landscape where farming shaped both livelihood and identity. Life here moved at its own pace, closely tied to the land and water, with agriculture forming the backbone of the community. For five days, we stayed close to the lake, carrying out hydrogeological studies and interacting with the villages around it, slowly becoming a part of their everyday rhythm.

The lake itself was alive, surrounded by endless stretches of lush paddy fields that seemed to merge with the horizon. Wherever the eye could see, it was a canvas painted in shades of green. The ecological richness of the area was evident—not just in the crops, but in the flocks of birds that frequented the lake, including migratory species that found refuge here. The simplicity of village life revealed itself in small but meaningful ways: fresh, home-cooked meals that carried a taste long forgotten in cities, access to fresh sea fish due to the village's proximity to the coast, and households that still maintained cattle and poultry. In the evenings, cattle would graze near the lake, and as the sun dipped below the horizon, the calmness that settled over the bund was almost therapeutic—a quiet moment to pause and reflect.

What truly shaped my experience, however, were the conversations. Speaking with farmers, daily wage labourers, panchayat members, and local farmer associations opened up layers of understanding that no data sheet ever could. Each person carried a different perspective, yet all were bound by a common thread—their deep dependence on the lake and surrounding water systems. Through their stories, I learned not just about their present, but also their past. Many recalled how their families once lived under the zamindari system in the early 1900s, sharing accounts of hardship that felt distant in history, yet deeply personal when heard firsthand. Over time, especially post-independence and through the later decades, the region evolved, and with it, the systems that supported these communities.

Landholdings here are modest, with most families owning just one to two acres, and only a few having larger stretches. Despite their resilience, the past decade has not been easy. Declining yields, driven by reduced water availability, erratic rainfall, climate variability, and insufficient maintenance of water bodies, have posed serious challenges. Although the region benefits from a canal system linked to the Palar River, the real issue lies in storing and managing this water effectively. Wells remain a primary source, and it was striking to observe how almost every plot of land had its own. During our fieldwork, as we wrapped up late in the evenings, the village would already begin to wind down—fields quieting, people retreating home after a long day that started much earlier than ours. It was also the season of harvest, and the sight of paddy grains spread across fields added another layer of vibrancy to the landscape.

The intervention at the lake, though simple in concept, had already begun to show its impact. People spoke of how the lake now retained water for longer periods, a change that directly influenced their ability to cultivate. Even a slight improvement in water availability can ripple through every aspect of rural life, and here, that connection was clearly visible.

Yet, beyond all observations and assessments, what stays with me is a feeling—the image of endless green fields, the golden hues of sunset reflected on the lake's surface, and the quiet strength of the people who depend on it. Interacting with communities across five villages not only deepened my understanding of their lives but also made me reflect on the broader responsibility we hold. There are countless such places, each with its own story, waiting for attention, care, and meaningful intervention. Experiences like this don't just inform—they inspire a continued journey to explore, understand, and contribute, in whatever way possible, to the many edges of humanity that often go unnoticed.

> **IN THE STILLNESS OF A LAKE, AN ENTIRE COMMUNITY SPEAKS !**

ICCW PICKS : BOOKS THAT FLOW WITH INSIGHT

நீர் எழுத்து" தமிழ்நாட்டின் நீர் வரலாறு, அதன் பெருமை மற்றும் இன்றைய அவல நிலையை பல்வேறு கோணங்களில் விளக்கும் முக்கியமான நூல். நீர் மனித வாழ்க்கையின் அடிப்படை உரிமை என்றாலும், அது எப்போது வியாபாரமாக மாறியது என்ற கேள்வியை நூல் முழுவதும் எழுப்புகிறது.

நேபாள நாட்டுக் கதையுடன் தொடங்கி, நீர் தனியார்மயமாக்கல், அரசியல், சமூக அநீதி போன்ற பிரச்சினைகளை ஆசிரியர் எடுத்துரைக்கிறார்.

பணம் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு நீர் எளிதாக கிடைக்க, ஏழைகள் இன்னும் போராடும் நிலையும், பெண்கள் சந்திக்கும் சிரமங்களும் தெளிவாக வெளிப்படுகின்றன.சங்க காலத்தில் சிறப்பாக இருந்த நீர் மேலாண்மை முறைகள் இன்று சீரழிந்துள்ளன. ஏரிகள் மறைந்து, ஆறுகள் கெட்டு, நகரங்கள் மழையையும் தாங்க முடியாத நிலைக்கு வந்துள்ளன.

மேலும், இயற்கை அழிவு, நிலத்தடி நீர் சுரண்டல், தொழில்துறை பயன்பாடு போன்றவை எதிர்கால நீர் நெருக்கடியை அதிகரிக்கும் அபாயமாகக் கூறப்படுகிறது. அதே நேரத்தில், மக்களே நீர் மேலாண்மையை கையில் எடுத்த நல்ல உதாரணங்களும் வழங்கப்படுகின்றன.

இறுதியில், "நமது நீர் நமது உரிமை" என்ற விழிப்புணர்வை உருவாக்கி, நீரை பாதுகாக்கும் பொறுப்பு அனைவருக்கும் உள்ளது என்பதை வலியுறுத்துகிறது.

Neer Ezhuthu" is an important work that presents the history of water in Tamil Nadu, its past glory, and its present crisis from multiple perspectives. While water is a basic human right, the book repeatedly raises a critical question: when did it turn into a commodity?

Beginning with a Nepalese folktale, the author explores issues such as privatization of water, politics, and social injustice. It clearly portrays how the wealthy have easy access to water, while the poor continue to struggle, and highlights the hardships faced by women. The efficient water management systems of the Sangam era have now deteriorated; lakes have disappeared, rivers have degraded, and cities are unable to withstand even moderate rainfall.

Furthermore, environmental destruction, excessive groundwater extraction, and industrial usage are identified as major threats that could worsen the future water crisis. At the same time, the book presents positive examples where communities have successfully taken control of water management.

In conclusion, the book emphasizes the idea that "our water is our right" and stresses that protecting water is a collective responsibility of all.

VISITORS

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KOCHADAI TECHNOLOGY-IITMRP
DATE :30.01.2026

RWTH Aachen Team

DATE : 18.02.2026

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DATE : 24.02.2026

BUCKMAN LABS TEAM
DATE :24.02.2026

Prof Arun Kumar- FRSC, Dept of Chemistry, Doon University Dehradun
DATE : 07.03.2026

IIT STUDENTS - M.Sc 1st YEAR
DATE : 11.03.2026

Mr Janitha Dissanayake -
CEO, Futuora
Colombo, Sri Lanka
DATE :13.03.2026

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